

My friends, it is time that the warfare upon our opinions, and thought, and speech, should cease. It is time that we should have no more of the warfare of the pen, and that we should have no more of the warfare of the sword. It is time that we should have no more of the warfare of the pen, and that we should have no more of the warfare of the sword. It is time that we should have no more of the warfare of the pen, and that we should have no more of the warfare of the sword.

I see nothing else to which we can look. I see you, it is true, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents. I see you, it is true, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents.

What you need, as it seems to me, is to be fully impressed with a belief in your mission and in your equality to fulfill it. That mission is to save the Constitution of the United States. That is your duty. That is your duty. That is your duty. That is your duty. That is your duty. That is your duty. That is your duty. That is your duty.

You cannot prevent it by uniting with those who profess support of the war without the slightest protest against the unconstitutional policy with which it is presented. In all the late popular proceedings looking to the establishment of a new style of "Local Legions," I thought of you. I thought of you. I thought of you. I thought of you. I thought of you. I thought of you. I thought of you. I thought of you.

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

It is our painful duty to record the arrest of

the Editor of *The Compiler*, by the military

authorities, after our army gained possession

of the town. At an hour when relief came to

our town—when the enemy was repulsed at

every point, and cheers and exultations filled

the hearts of all the citizens—after three days

of terror and affliction, during the presence of

the enemy, our hearts were sorrowed by the

arrest of one of our citizens, and his removal

from his family, occupation and town.

It appears that the editor having fallen into

the hands of the military, a person claiming to be

a soldier of our army, information was laid

before the proper military power, and thus,

upon the unimpeachable testimony of one man—

the same man who violently tore down the flag

that floated from the window of the *Compiler*

office—a citizen was deprived of his liberty—a

journalist of his home—and the unfortunate

victim of a prejudiced, disinterested and malignant

information is now confined within the gloomy

walls of Fort Mifflin. Can such things be,

and overcome us without our special wonder

and indignation? At present we have nothing

to say as to the right or wrong of these

military arrests, but we affirm that whatever

may have been the pretense for the arrest of

Mr. Stable, it was conceived in embittered

feeling, nourished by his personal enemies, and

encouraged by his political opponents. It was

a blow at the Democratic party, by the pliant,

political tricksters of the Jacobin school—a

capital strike by some unfortunate Senatorial

aspirant.

To the President General, acting upon the

information, presenting it was laid out of pure

partisan considerations, no blame attaches for

the arrest; but even the heads of these misdeeds

black-hearted wretches, male and female,

who, instigated by the vilest hearts, have thus

indirectly, by their acts, brought this trouble

and sorrow, not only to the victim himself and

his family, but to thousands of his fellow-

countrymen, who to-day feel as if confined

with him, hangs a day of retribution. The

perpetrators of this outrage, the moving, acting

instigators are known, and the object they

design to carry out is clear to all as the morning

sun. A fitting time it was to effect the

preliminary, to wit, the arrest of the editor,

when they could be protected in their nefarious

plans under the plea of "patriotic effort."

A fitting instrument too, to give the desired

information could be found—and thus all the

nets having been set, the victim steps in and

is temporarily triumphed. What a bad com-

mentary upon the friendly feeling which should

exist in our town?

Without a copy of the charge—without a

hearing—upon the uncorroborated ex parte

testimony of one person claiming to be a sol-

dier—without time to arrange his business

affairs—a citizen was hurried from his home

and family and taken to the rear of our army,

and even while guarded in the rear his friends

were unable to visit him.

Friends, countrymen and patriots, you see in

the imprisoned editor not only a man short of

his personal liberty, and a household filled

with tears. You see more. There is manifestly

in the tools employed, in the wire-pulling and

in all actions which approve of this outrageous

proceeding, an attempt to murder the great

conservative Democratic party, which is the

pledge-anchor of our national hopes and the

salutation of our nation's safety.

That the charges preferred upon which the

arrest was made are false, is the honest belief

of all good men. Only the few, the despicable

few, whose political fevers have made them

mad, who feed upon the slime of malice, and

whose demon spirit demands the sacrifice,

and cut in the accomplishment of their wishes.

The arrested editor, an examination—his

friends urged a hearing. The authorities

declined such a hearing, nothing more than a

BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.

Our usually quiet and unpretending little

town of Gettysburg has become historic.

During the last two weeks scenes have

been enacted here that beggar all descrip-

tion. War has been raging all around us

in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through

our county and the bloodiest fight of the

war has taken place in our midst.

For some time past it has been evident

that a great battle must come off in our

State, and perhaps in or near our county,

but no one supposed that Gettysburg would

be the place selected.

On Sunday week our advance got here

and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel

Army was reported near Cashtown and on

Tuesday morning their pickets made their

appearance on "Seminary Ridge," but as

soon as they got sight of our Cavalry force

they went back several miles toward Cashtown.

During Tuesday our Cavalry forces

continued to scour the country and at

night about 8,000 of them encamped North

West of the town under the command of

Gen. Buford.

This was the evening before the great

battle commenced and as nearly as could

be ascertained the disposition of the two

opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between

this and Emmitsburg—the nearest one at

least five miles from Gettysburg—the remainder of our Army was some distance in

the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebel

side Hill's Corps was on Seminary Ridge, between this and Cashtown, Longstreet's

Corps was encamped about Smith's Hill's

rear—and Ewell was at Heidlersburg, 10

miles from Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning early our scouts

reported Hill advancing on the Chambers-

burg pike and by 10 o'clock long lines of

Rebel Infantry made their appearance

about 2 miles from town and immediately

after their batteries opened on our Cavalry

advance sent to check them.

In about half an hour after this our

Infantry (the 1st Army Corps) was seen

advancing on the Emmitsburg road and

by marching across the fields behind the

town, they succeeded in forming a line of

battle beyond the "Seminary Ridge" and

immediately in front of the enemy. About

an hour after this the 11th Army Corps

came up and marching through the town

took position on our right, nearly parallel

with the Harrisburg road. In this position

our men maintained their ground until

between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., when Ewell's

force coming up the Harrisburg road

completely flanked them and after a deter-

mined resistance and severe fighting for

nearly an hour, the 11th broke and fell in

some disorder through town, taking a position

on "Cemetery Hill," nearly south of

us, where they made a stand and from

which the rebels did not attempt, during

that evening to drive them. Thus during

the day we had possession of all the town, except

a few houses on the extreme end of Ridge

street. On Thursday morning it was

found that we had taken position on "Wolf

Hill" and the hill this side of it for our

right, "Cemetery Hill," for our centre, and

our left extending from "Cemetery Hill"

along a rocky ridge nearly to "Round Top."

Our Generals certainly displayed great

military ability in selecting these defensive

lines. Any one who knows the country

will see at a glance that we had thus a very

strong position, these hills forming an

irregular triangle, the apex of which was

Cemetery Hill—and the base line running

from "Wolf Hill" to "Round Top," at which

base all our forces could be marched in

and placed in advantageous positions.

Thursday and Friday were occupied by Gen-

eral Lee in fruitless attempts to break through

these lines of defence.

The strength of his whole army was put

forth, desperate charges were made repeat-

edly by the enemy, but all in vain, for our

brave men stood manfully to the work

before them and each time the rebels were

compelled to fall back to their old positions

with fearful loss. During these two days

(Thursday and Friday) the roar of artillery

and the rattle of musketry was awful be-

yond all description. Artillery officers of

both sides say that the artillery firing was

by far the heaviest of the war, that neither

Malvern Hill nor Antietam equalled it.

On Friday evening the rebels flanking it

utterly out of the question to dislodge our

forces and having lost heavily in killed,

THE BATTLES AT GETTYSBURG.

Scenes and Incidents.

We find in the letters of army correspond-

ents, writing from Gettysburg, many in-

teresting and touching scenes and incidents

of the late terrible battles:

THE LOSSES.

The Eleventh Corps lost in killed, wound-

ed and missing, 4,000 men. The First

Corps lost nearly 6,000. The Twelfth

Corps lost 12,000 officers, killed and

wounded, 773, missing, 212. The 21st Mass-

achusetts, in Sumner's Corps, lost 11 officers

in charge, yet when this division was re-

placed, the regiment fell back in perfect

order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooters have become a serious ser-

vice in battle. Three hundred men from

our brigade were shot in the previous

Friday by a half dozen of the enemy's

sharpshooters concealed in a brick house

in the suburbs of Gettysburg. The house

might have been destroyed, but in doing

this many others in the town would have

been killed. It is a question, however,

whether the whole town is worth the lives

it cost to save it.

The 2d Brigade of the 2d division, second

Corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its

numbers in battle, and the 1st brigade, 2d

division of the same Corps, on the last

day of the battle, lost nearly all its men.

Captured from the enemy double their

own number in prisoners, including Gen.

Armistead and five battle flags, all within

35 paces of the second Corps' batteries.

The losses in the Philadelphia brigade

are officers killed and wounded, 100; privates

only 100. Among the wounded officers

officers is Col. Baxter, of the seventy-first

Regiment, and among the killed is the gal-

lant Col. O'Kane, of the thirty-third Penn-

sylvanian Regiment.

Lancaster Book Bindery.
GEORGE WIANZ,
BOOK BINDER
 AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
 LEANING STREET, PA.
Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and improved styles.

REFERENCES.
 Wm. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
 L. Pomeroy, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
 Daniel Sheek, Esq., Columbia Bank.
 Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
 William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
 D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
 John Martin, Esq., Prothonary of Lancaster co., Pa.
 C. B. Havorth, Esq., Register
 A. Whilson, Esq., Newburg.

April 15, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he has been employed, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He guarantees entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders sent at this office.

[Sept. 16, 1861.]

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams County, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. H., in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—such as on hand BANGERS, HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RICHES, SILKS, CLOTHES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage.

[April 27, 1863. 3m]

Wall Paper!
LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest
and most desirable styles, many of which
being sold at the old prices. Call and see
us at
McILHENNY'S.

Special Notice.
AND after APRIL 1st, 1863, the privilege
of converting the present issue of LEGAL
TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX
PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-
cents") will cease.
All who wish to invest in the Forty-second
issue, must, therefore, apply before the 1st of
APRIL next.
Scribner's Alley,
No. 114 S. THIRD ST., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1863. 2m

New Goods!—Large Stock!
FOR CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

and a large stock of
 CLOTHING, HATS, GLOVES, & SHOES,
 just received from the cities a large stock
 for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a
 variety of
 CLOTHING,
 CANNIMERES, VESTINGS,
 Linen, Jeans, &c., with many other goods
 suitable for spring and summer wear.
 They are prepared to make up garments at
 shortest notice, and in the very best man-
 ner. The fashions are regularly received, and they at-
 tempt to make made in any desired style. They at-
 tempt to make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure
 and substantial.
 They ask a continuance of the public's pa-
 tronage, received by good work and moderate
 prices to return it.
 Citysburg, April 7, 1863.

Town Property

T PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned of-
ficially Private Sale the Property in which
now resides, situate in East, Middle street,
near the new adjoining lot, Tipton on the west
Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an area
in the rear. THE HOUSE is a 2 1/2
-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with a
-building; a well of water, with a pump in
the door; and a variety of fruit, such as
apples, peaches, berries, cherries, and
all the most common fruits.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. If

New Tailing
ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
has adopted this method of measuring his friends and
the public generally, that he has opened a
reputable establishment in Baltimore street,
Baltimore, (late Post Office,) near the Dia-

where he is prepared to do all work in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first-class hands, and receives orders from THE FASHIONS REGULARLY, and on a warrant fashionable fits and neat and beautiful sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to always be as good as his word. His charges will always be as moderate as the times will allow. He is cutting and keeping down at the shortest notice.
(Guttenberg, April 7, 1862.)

Removal.—Tin Ware.
The undersigned has removed his Tinning Establishment nearer the Diamond, in the building on the corner of the street, adjoining A. D. Bucher's Drug Store.—a very central location. He is prepared to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,

**PRESSED AND
JAPANESE WARE,
will always be found in the REPAIRING,
ROOFING AND SPOUTING**
done in the best manner. Prices moder-
ate and no effort spared to render full satis-
faction. The public's continued patronage is
sincerely appreciated.
A. P. BAUGHER
Stittsburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association.
ILLADDPHIA.—For the Relief of the
Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Viru-
lent Chronic Diseases, and especially for
the Relief of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Ac-
creditation.
RELEASABLE REPORTS ON Spermatogenesis
Infantile Weakness, and other Diseases of
Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REME-
dies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the
Lecturer, on request.

Two. Two or three stamps for postage; free of charge.
Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HIGHTCHEN, Act-
ing-Secretary, Howard Association, No. 2 South
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 16, 1892. ly

Coopering.

CHRISTNER is carrying on the Cooper-
ing business in all its branches, in York
County, Pa. FLOUR BARRELS, in any
quantity, made to order, at short no-
tice and at low prices. REPAIRING of all
kinds attended to, promptly and cheaply.
Every effort will be made to render satisfac-
tion to customers.
C. 23, 1892. 6m

Removals.

Reunderigned, being the authorized person
to make renewals into Ever Green, Geo. W.

hopes that such a contemplation of the moral
remains of deceased relatives or friends
will help themselves of this reason of effort to
avoid them. Removall made with promptness
was low, and no effort made to please.
PETER THORN,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

Farmers' & Mechanics'
SAVING INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.,
having increased its capital, has enlarged
its building and extended its accommodations
this day, Wednesday. [April 9, 1863. 4]

Picking
AS RECEIVED HIS
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING
COME-ONE, COME ALL.
y 18, 1863.

ATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker"
saw?

MEN'S HATS.
 GUARANTEE Kadori's Cuffs and Braces,
 for sale at R. E. HORNER'S Drug Store,
 100, Arrow Boot, Corn Starch, Rice-Sour
 and Gelatin, for sale at R. E. HORNER'S
 Store.
 LILLYNINE GOODE, Bangles, Ribbons,
 Flowers, Shakes and Assorted France
 received from New York.
 the signs of the
 RED FLEET.
 WINE AND WHISKY;
 for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug
 of
 R. E. HORNER
 ALMOND BOOTS. — "Kato, where are
 you get those nice Balloons?"
 MILBURN'S

